

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Construction Department of the
Ministry of National Defense
2. Central Warsaw Building Division
3. Military Construction Projects
4. Miscellaneous Military Information

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A report containing information on the following

- (1) Construction Department of the Ministry of National Defense.
- (2) Central Warsaw Building Division.
- (3) Military construction projects.
- (4) Miscellaneous military information.

A sketch, with legend, of a military compound on Zwirkii Wigory Street in Warsaw is included in the report.

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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY: Poland

SUBJECT:

1. The Construction Department of the Ministry of National Defense
2. The Central Warsaw Building Division
3. Military Construction Projects
4. Miscellaneous Military Information

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Construction Department of the Ministry of National Defense

1. The Construction Department of the Ministry of National Defense (MON) (Departament Budownictwa Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej) is located at the corner of Aleja Niepodleglosci and 6-go Sierpnia Street, Warsaw. The department, which is subordinate to the director of the quartermaster branch of the ministry (szef kwatermistrzostwa), has the following main sections:

- a. Organization (wydzial organizacyjny).
- b. Planning (wydzial planowania).

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- c. Operations (wydział wykonawstwa).
 - d. Finance (wydział finansowy).
2. The following geographical divisions for military building (oddziały budownictwa wojskowego) are subordinate to the department:
- a. Warsaw area (ZBW Warszawa Okreg).
 - b. Wroclaw, which absorbed the Krakow division in 1955.
 - c. Warsaw Central, which also acted as the main body of the ministry for matters concerning military construction.
 - d. Gdynia.
 - e. Bydgoszcz.
- The divisions were called directorates (zarządy) until 1955.
3. The department also controls a project and research bureau which works out all plans for military buildings, except for the small-scale projects prepared by the respective divisions.

The Central Warsaw Military Building Division

4. The Central Warsaw Division comprises the following administrative sections:
- a. Planning (wydział planowania).
 - b. Documentation (wydział dokumentacji).
 - c. Inspection (wydział nadzoru).
 - d. Finances (komórka finansów).
 - e. Political affairs section, which is supervised by the deputy head of the division.

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5. The division employs 27 officers, who are engineers and technicians, 20 civilian engineers, and about 60 civilian employees, one-third of whom are administrative workers.
6. The main functions of the division are:
 - a. To accept requests from military institutions for the execution of work.
 - b. To allocate budgets for this purpose and to ensure adherence to qualitative standards and schedules.
 - c. To commission building plans from the project and research bureau or private engineers, and to ensure that they are delivered in time.
 - d. To confirm or reject building projects.
7. Before the end of each fiscal year the division forwards forms to the military services so that they can submit building requirements for the next year. After the projects have been appraised with regard to necessity and feasibility, they are forwarded in the form of a summary to the Building Department of the MON, where they are collated and annotated. The plans are then submitted to the general staff and the minister who make the final decision on the execution of the projects. The summaries are then returned to the divisions with budgetary approvals. From 1950 to 1954 the annual budget of the Central

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Warsaw Division averaged 50 to 60 million zlotys, but in 1953 the allocation increased to about 100 million zlotys.

8. The following details are reported on the categories of plans and correspondence of the division:
 - a. Plans and correspondence bearing a serial number not preceded by the figure "0" (e.g., 123) are unclassified.
 - b. Plans and correspondence bearing a serial number preceded by a single "0" (e.g., 0123) are secret.
 - c. Those marked with two zeroes (e.g., 00123) are top secret.
 - d. Those marked with three zeroes (e.g., 000123) are top secret and of special significance.

Military Construction Projects

9. The construction of the Air Force Headquarters (D.W. Lot) on Zwirki i Wigory Street, Warsaw, took from 1949 to 1952/1953. It comprises two three-story buildings, each 70 meters long, and two or three smaller structures. Each building has about 120 rooms, all of which have telephones. The Air Force commander's office has direct lines to the MON and the premier of Poland. The buildings have no air raid shelters.
10. In 1951 the construction of the National Theater was completed in Warsaw.
11. In 1950 the construction of a two-story building intended to be an officers' hotel was begun on Dzierzynskiego Street, Warsaw. Upon its completion in 1951, however, the building

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was put at the disposal of the Artillery Command. The length of the building is about 50 meters, and it has about 100 rooms.

12. In 1951 the construction of a three-story building was begun on an area measuring 60 x 17 meters. The building, which has a partial basement, was completed in 1953, and taken over by the Armored Corps and Antiaircraft Artillery Commands.
13. In 1955 the construction of a large military hospital was begun on Szaserow Street, Warsaw-Grochow. It included one five-story building and four two-story buildings, and was designed to accommodate 800 (?) beds.
14. In 1952 a four-story wing was added to the military hospital (szpital instytucji MON) on Koszykowa Street, Warsaw.
15. In 1954 construction of a three-story, 400-bed hospital for the Air Force was begun in the vicinity of Bielany. It was constructed by the Air Force, with the division acting as technical advisor.
16. In 1952/1953 11 to 14 antiaircraft positions were constructed. Each position includes a one-story 20 x 8-meter building designed to serve as billet and mess hall for about ten soldiers, as well as^a garage for two or three 100 mm (?) antiaircraft guns. Following are some of the locations of the antiaircraft installations:
 - a. Warsaw-Powaski.
 - b. Warsaw-Rakowice, near the Hero's Cemetery (Cemtarz Bochaterow).

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- c. Warsaw-Ksawerow.
- d. Warsaw-Czerniakow, near Zywiecka Street and a cemetery.
- e. Warsaw-Siekierki.
- f. Warsaw-Babice, about one kilometer south of the WAT
(Military Technical Academy).
- g. Wawrzyszew, north of the Bernerowo airfield.
- h. Zacisze $\sqrt{N\ 52-15, E\ 21-00}$.
- i. Laksi $\sqrt{\text{not further identified}}$.
- j. Henrykow (?) $\sqrt{\text{possibly at N 52-20, E 20-58}}$.

The plans for these constructions were marked secret.

17. In 1952/1953 an underground aircraft control center for the
aforementioned positions was constructed near the Cytadela in
Warsaw, where the headquarters of the First Military District
(Dowodztwo i Okregu Wojskowego) are located. The headquarters
are entered from Dyminska Street, while the center is at the
corner of Gwardji and Czujna Streets. It is fifteen meters
below the ground, occupies an area measuring 15 x 15 meters,
and has a reinforced concrete wall 60 to 80 centimeters thick.
It has an engine room for its ventilation machinery, which,
however, had not been operated by mid-1955 because of the
fear that humidity might ruin both the machinery and the
control room's instruments. Moreover, it was subsequently
revealed that the noise of the ventilators interfered with



the center's work; insulation has apparently not eliminated the difficulty. This project had the highest security classification.

18. Similarly a top secret project of special importance was the construction of another underground installation west of Beniaminov [N 52-27, E 21-06], about 200 meters south of a signal officers' school. The installation, whose function is unknown, consists of six or seven buildings measuring 4 x 4 meters which house diesel engines. Four similar buildings were constructed at about the same time, 1953, 1.5 kilometers to the northeast. They are connected by telephone.
19. In 1952 two-story barracks were constructed about two kilometers south of Wygoda [not further identified]. Adjacent to the barracks is a radio receiver with a high aerial. About 10 kilometers west ~~of~~ a one-story building was constructed to house a transmitting station. Two high aerials are adjacent. Both the transmitting and the receiving stations are 17 meters long and seven meters wide. Conduits 40 centimeters deep and 40 centimeters wide were constructed under the floor of the receiving station. The plant for this project was top secret.
20. In 1951/1952 barracks for a signals battalion and a transport battalion were constructed on Zwirki, Wigory Street, Warsaw,

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about two kilometers south of the Soviet Hero's Cemetery,
on the right-hand side of the road coming from the latter.

21. In 1950/1951 barracks were constructed for an Air Force brigade near the Babice \sqrt{N} 52-15, E 20-51 airfield. The installation includes two administration buildings, a headquarters building, two buildings for lecture rooms, a cinema and recreation room, a mess hall, a boiler plant, and a fire brigade station.
22. In 1953 a workshop for running-in aircraft engines was completed at Fort Wola, southeast of Babice airfield. It comprises an installation each for piston and jet engines, housed in a building about 11 meters long with four tower-like structures which serve as air intake and outlet ducts. Further construction executed at this location included a mechanical repairshop, about 70 meters long and 12 to 20 meters wide, and the conversion of an adjacent old building to a hangar. Six more old buildings were repaired and adapted as billets. There is a workshop for the repair of aircraft equipment nearby. In 1953 a parachute store was constructed north of the running-in shop. It has a parachute testing tower 12 to 15 meters high, and 5 x 5 meters in area. Nearby are about ten buildings, 40 to 50 meters in length, which were used for storing piston engines.

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23. Between 1951 and 1953 a civilian airport was constructed west of Babice. The dimensions of this one-story building are 40 x 20 meters, and there is a three-story tower (apparently a control tower) in the center. Although the station was built for the reception of important visitors to Poland in order to save them from going through Okecie airport, it was not believed to have been used for this purpose by mid-1957.
24. In 1953 the construction of an airfield was begun four to five kilometers south of Sochaczew [N 52-14, E 20-15]. The work had not been completed by 1955. It is believed that the field will supersede the Babice installation which does not answer operational wartime requirements, since it is too small for jet-propelled aircraft and cannot be enlarged.
25. Air Force barracks were constructed northwest of the Sochaczew airfield. The installation, which provides accommodation for about 200 men, includes a one-story building (40 x 14 meters), a mess hall, and a one-story headquarters building.
26. An artillery proving ground is situated in a wood near Zielonka [probably N 52-18, E 21-10], on the right-hand side of the road from Warsaw to the latter town. At the entrance to the proving ground are two gun emplacements, and about 50 (?) meters from the latter two protective walls of reinforced concrete (zelbeton)

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which have to be rebuilt every year because of the damage done by tests. The range for long-range tests extends from west to east. Along this area, starting from Kilometer 6, wooden observation towers 12 to 15 meters high have been erected. A one-story building housing the proving ground command is located some 50 meters from the entrance, to the left of the road. South of the command post two one-story residential buildings were built at about the same time. (Their dimensions are about 40 x 12 meters.) An adjacent building was constructed, which includes recreation rooms, a cinema, a mess hall, and a sick bay. On the right-hand side of the road leading ⁱⁿ to the proving ground, about 100 meters from the main road, are three two-story buildings which serve as officers' quarters. The buildings have a total of about 70 apartments (two rooms and a kitchen).

27. Northeast of the command post are two buildings which contain an ammunition research laboratory and an area where shells are charged with explosives (?). The laboratory is not only concerned with artillery shells but also with small arms' ammunition, and a firing range for the latter purpose is situated nearby. In 1953 the Artillery Command requested the Central Warsaw Building Division to construct a refrigeration chamber for a temperature of -70° C. at the testing

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ground. However, the proposal was never carried out because the projected 4 x 4-meter building would have required auxiliary installations about 100 times larger than the actual cooling chamber, and, moreover, the cost of the chamber would have taken about one-half of the division's total annual budget. Although in late 1954 the Artillery Command repeated its request for a similar installation with a temperature of -40° C., it is believed that the chamber was never built. Near the aforementioned laboratory there is a pool about five meters in diameter and 10 meters deep which was used to test ammunition under water. The pool is rather primitive, probably pre-war, and it is not believed that artillery ammunition is tested there. The plans of all the buildings and of the proving ground were marked "Zielonka I".

28. A proving ground for tanks is located on the southeastern end of the artillery ground in Zielonka. In 1953 an obstacle course was constructed there, as well as a one-story command post about 30 meters long, a one-story building to accommodate 200 men, a mess hall, and a garage for six tanks.
29. Between 1950 and 1952 a three-story building was built at the corner of Towarowa and Grzybowska Streets, Warsaw, for the MON publishing house, as well as a printing office for secret materials. The length of the building is about 60 meters.

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Near Grzybowska Street there are three small buildings: one a laundry, the other a garage and the third is used for re-generation of xylol (regeneracji ksylolu).

30. In 1950/1951 a metal products factory (fabryka urzadzen metalowych) was constructed on Wolska Street, in the Wola district of Warsaw. It is a reinforced concrete structure about 120 meters long and 80 meters wide, which includes a boiler house. In 1951 the plant was converted from military to civilian production, apparently for the department for automobile equipment of the MON. Subsequently the enterprise began producing special-purpose military vehicles such as mobile workshops and radio stations.
31. In 1951 WZM-4, a large industrial hall which repairs military vehicles was constructed at Glowno [not further identified]. It is easily recognized from a distance by its large chimney which is about 60 meters high and was built before World War II.
32. Central arms stores are located in Regny Forest [N 51-40, E 19-55]. The installation comprises about 40 primitive brick buildings with wooden roofs, each with a wooden ramp. In 1951 a special reinforced concrete building with arches was built for the storage of antiaircraft guns. During the same period existing buildings were repaired, and three or four residences with a total of 60 to 70 apartments were built for officers,

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as well as a headquarters building and a large dispensary which, however, is not used.

33. In 1949/1950 a two-story 120 x 15 x 20-meter building was constructed for the MON at the corner of Krolewska and Krakowskie Przedmiescie Streets, Warsaw. The ground and first floor house the department of road transport services (departament sluzby samochodowej), and the second floor the military training directorate (szefowstwo wyszkolenia bojowego).
34. The General Staff College (Akademja Sztabu Generalnego) was located at the corner of Opaczewska and Pasteura Streets, Warsaw, from 1950 to 1954/1955, when it was moved to the former site of an infantry officers' school in Rembertow [N 52-15, E 21-10]. The infantry school had been moved to Minsk Mazowiecki. In 1953 a lecture building was constructed at Rembertow, and a chemical laboratory was also erected. The latter was not connected with the school, and was apparently subordinate to the chemical services branch (szefowstwo sluzby chemicznej) of the MON.
35. In 1949/1950 the Hotel Europejski on Zyciestwa Square, Warsaw, was repaired, and subsequently accommodated the Political Academy until 1954, when it moved, apparently to the former building of the General Staff College. The former hotel had 100 cubic meters of space.

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36. In 1955 the first plans were made for the construction of a cadet school (korpus kadetow) at a locality four or five kilometers east of Wesola [not further identified]. The school was to be built on the right-hand side of the road which leads from Wesola eastward. The plan provided for the construction of one large building to house classrooms, and a number of smaller buildings, or one large building, for dormitories. The buildings were presumably completed by late 1957. Until 1955 the officers' school was located near the headquarters of the KBW (Internal Security Troops) at the corner of Pulawska and Rakowiecka Streets, Warsaw. The number of cadets at the school is estimated at 400.
37. The MON political material stores (skladnica sprzetu politycznego) are located about 1.5 kilometers north of the Warsaw-Rembertow railroad line. The installation comprises four or five storehouses made of reinforced concrete and brick with reinforced concrete roofs. There is also a special store, about 30 meters long, with a wooden roof, surrounded by a dirt embankment three meters high, in which films are stored. The other stores contain sports equipment, propaganda literature, and games. Military ration stores are located at Rembertow close to the railroad line and perpendicular to the aforementioned installation. Most of the few score sheds are prewar one or two-story

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structures, and they extend over an area of about 2.5 x 1.5 kilometers. In 1953 three two-story buildings insulated with peat were erected at the site, as well as a meat cold storage plant with a capacity of a few score tons, and a cabbage pickling plant. The construction of the latter caused considerable trouble since the containers for the cabbage were corroded by the pickling acids, but a solution was finally found. The cabbage is now stored in twelve 50-cubic meter containers beneath the building.

38. In 1953 or 1954 a headquarters building for a transport unit stationed at Wygoda was built. Also constructed were a two-story barracks of 12,000 cubic meters, a mess hall, a gas station (fuel is supplied to vehicles from barrels), and a garage for 60 trucks with 30 doors. The one-story headquarters building had 5,000 cubic meters of space.
39. In 1953/1954 medical stores were erected at Celestynow. Five one-story buildings of about 4,000 cubic meters each and with a basement and a small guard room were constructed, as well as two 800-cubic meter stores, built half underground to lower the inside temperature. Another one-story building serves as billet for 60 soldiers, and includes a mess hall, a boiler room and a workshop for the repair of medical equipment. The medical stores had been previously located on Powaska Street, Warsaw.

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Miscellaneous Information

40. The following institutions are located within the square formed by Koszykowa, Krzywickiego, Wyzwolenia and Niepodleglosci Streets in Warsaw:
- a. The personnel department of the MON.
 - b. The headquarters of a automobile battalion for the central institutions of the MON occupied an old building which was about to be demolished in 1957.
 - c. A three-story prewar building on Niepodleglosci Street houses military offices, one of which belongs to the Antiaircraft Artillery Command.
 - d. Officers' quarters are located on Koszykowa Street.
 - e. The supply authority for central institutions of the MON (kierownictwo zaopatrzenia instytucji centralnych MON) is at the corner of Koszykowa and Krzywickiego Streets.
 - f. A military prosecutor's office and a military court are on Krzywickiego Street. A residential building is located at the corner.
41. The main office of the Chief Information Administration (Główny Zarząd Informacji - GZI) is located in an area bounded by Oczki, Chalubinskiego and Koszykowa Streets, in Warsaw. A building on Oczki Street (furthest from Chalubinskiego Street) contains offices, and interrogation cells in the basement.

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A building on Chalubinskiego Street (nearer Koszykowa Street) has "routine" interrogation offices, where army personnel suspected of criticism of the regime are questioned. The following security arrangements at this building are reported: At the entrance are a number of information counters. When a person is summoned for questioning he is notified of the number of the counter to which he has to apply. The official concerned knows where to direct him, and informs the person who has issued the summons of the arrival. An escort, usually an officer, then conducts the visitor by a devious route to the appropriate office so that a stranger is virtually unable to ascertain the latter's location in the building. The whole staircase from the banister to the ceiling has been fitted with wire netting in order to prevent escapes.

42. A Field Security Officers' School (Oficerska Szkola Informacji) is situated on the left-hand side of the road from Warsaw to Wesola. It can easily be identified by its surrounding reinforced concrete wall which is about two meters high. The compound extends over an area of about 1.5 square kilometers.
43. The professional grading designation employed in the army for graduate civil and construction engineers is No. 192.

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Personalities

44. The following personalities are known:

- a. Colonel Herc Antopolski, formerly director of the construction department of the MON and deputy director of the Warsaw Petroleum Products Center (CPN) from 1954 to 1955, is the commanding officer or quartermaster of the mining[sic] battalions (bataljonoy budowlane) in Silesia.

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- b. Brigadier General Cymbarewicz (fnu), who is believed to have returned to the USSR, was the director of the quartermaster branch of the MON from 1952 to 1955.

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- c. Captain Edmund Hundert, an engineer, has headed the inspection/section of the Central Warsaw Building Division since 1950. [REDACTED]

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- d. Piotr Jaroszewicz, deputy chairman of the PKPG (State Economic Planning Commission) from 1950 to 1954, has been a Deputy Premier since 1955. [REDACTED]

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- e. Major Wladyslaw Kowzanowicz, whose current whereabouts are unknown, was the deputy for political affairs of the Central Warsaw Building Division from 1952 to 1954. [REDACTED]

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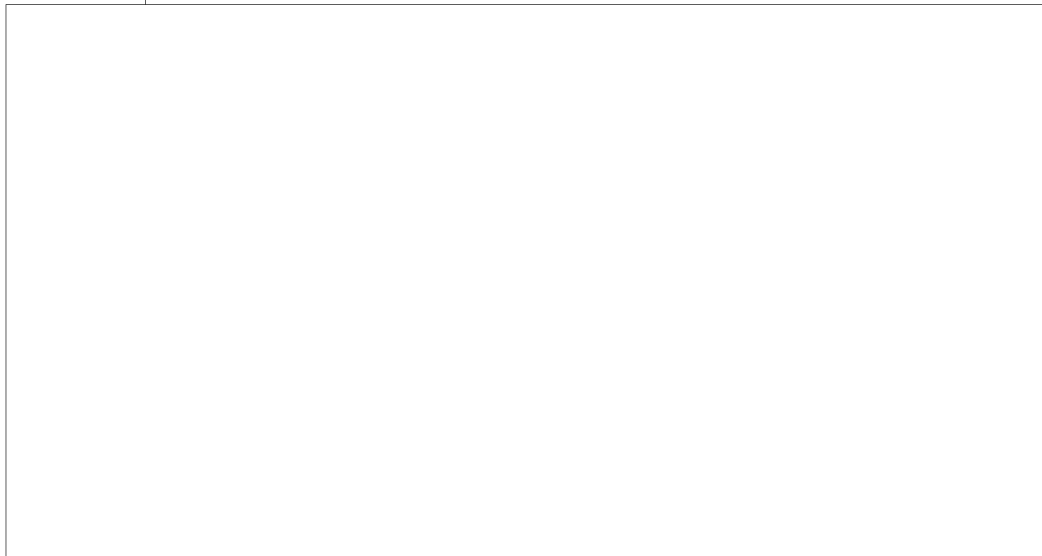


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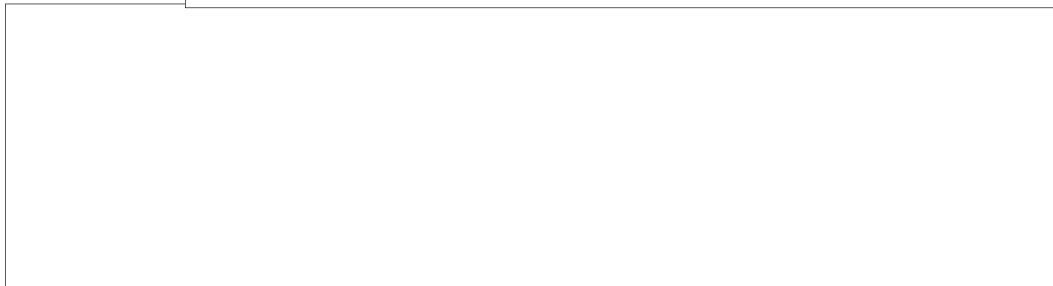
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- f. Lt. Colonel Czeslaw Krzyzanowski, who was previously employed by Military Building Union No. 1, has been the deputy head of the Central Warsaw Building Division since 1953.



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- g. Lt. Colonel Konstantyn Pedzikowski, a former commanding officer of a labor battalion, was the head of the planning section of the Central Building Division from 1951 to 1954.



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- h. Lt. Colonel Boguslaw Puff, an engineer, was the director of the documentation section of the Central Warsaw Building Division from 1951 to 1955. [REDACTED] 25X1

- [REDACTED]
- i. Colonel Tadeusz Starycha has been the head of the building department of the MON since 1948, except for a three-year period when he was the deputy head of the quartermaster branch. [REDACTED] 25X1

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- j. Lt. Colonel Sznaider (fnu), who is not an engineer, has
headed the Central Warsaw Building Division since 1955.

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Legend to Sketch B - Layout of Military Compound in Warsaw

A. Signal Battalion

1. Two-story residential building containing 24 two-room and kitchen apartments.
2. Kindergarten, a one-story building.
3. Six one-story buildings which serve as barracks. Each building is about 20 meters long.
4. Mess hall.
5. Recreation building and cinema.
6. Boiler house.
7. Headquarters building.
8. Two stores.
9. Residential buildings and garages.
10. Parade ground.
11. Lecture halls.

B. Transport Battalion

1. Three-story barracks.
2. Mess hall.
3. Garages.
4. Boiler house.
5. Headquarters building.

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